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Government of the People.

The great popular awakening all over the country, the substantial unanimity with which the whole United States, outside of the small Murphyized squad, longs for JEROME's election; the swiftness with which in two weeks his forlorn hope has become a vast, irresistible, yet still growing force, might well "rattle" even a strong head. Mr. JEROME is not "rattled." His bump of self-esteem doesn't jut out. WILLIAM TRAVERS JEROME is nothing, he says. His principle is everything. That principle and the whole JEROME case, soon to be submitted, with absolute confidence of the verdict, to the People cannot be more clearly stated than in Mr. JEROME'S

"I never dreamed for one moment that the Bosse would let us draw this issue so clear as to whether the Boss rules New York or the people are going to rule it. But they have allowed us to draw this issue-and ! say US, because I want you to sink me in this thing: I am of no account.

"To-day I stand before this pec 22 simply as their candidate, nominated irrespective of Republicans. or Democrats, or Municipal Ownership, or any party that may be in this town. I am the candidate of Individuals desirous of asserting their freedom and the Bosses have locked horns with us on that issue. I have done to the limit my share, and it is for you to say whether government of the people and for the people and by the people shall come back again.

Shall the People rule or shall the Bosses rule? Shall there be any other Boss than the People? Mr. JEROME has done to the limit his share toward the settlement of this question, toward the reestablishment of popular self-government. The people will do the rest next Tuesday.

Jug the Grafters!

On the map of Graft the Insurance country is a yellow continent, drained by many streams, some of which empty into Politics. Odellia is a State by itself there. McCurdia, McCallia and other opulent regions loom large. The Union Pacific Pool shows like an interior ocean. Thriving settlements of general agents, middlemen, Legislature fixers, doctors of public opinion, advertising and legal expenses men, and villages of miscellaneous crooks, blackmailers and parasites abound. The Syndicate mountains run all around the coast and through the interior.

Millions of policyholders are robbed by these bandits. They see the palaces of the robber chiefs gleaming on the mountains. They can even hear the big bashaws of Graft singing hymns. For they are godly men, some of these Grafters: and they never break into the safe without uttering beautiful philan-

The Hon. CHARLES E. HUGHES has been exploring this country. He is gradually putting it into communication with State Prison.

Several millions of policyholders are longing for the day when this communication shall be perfected. Forgetting how gentlemanly robbery was in the Middle Ages and how respectable wholesale robbery always is, the policyholders insist that these thieves shall be jugged. Make the cursed scoundrels do time! Such is the regrettable spirit and language not only of the policyholders, but of the great majority of the world outside of Graftland.

The District Attorney of New York county is the official whose duty-and pleasure-it will be to haul these Master Grafters out of their highly respectable and ornate palaces in Graftland, get them indicted, bring them to trial, give them the chance to live the simple life in the seclusion that a prison grants.

It is far within the limits of becoming moderation to say that these life insurance nabobs, who have been stealing the pennies off dead men's eyes, are more thoroughly and generally despised and hated than any other class of crooks. The gorge of the nation rises at them. Their punishment, if they can be punished, will be a stern satisfaction not only to the men, women and children whom they have choused, but to the public sense of justice and honor.

The people know JEROME. They know that no "pull," no "influence," no fear of making powerful enemies, can induce him to spare "respectable" criminals. The higher their social rank, their political or financial position, the hotter he is to give them the extent of the law. Even in the fastnesses of Odellia there

will be wailing and gnashing of teeth when JEROME sets out in his deadliest earnest to run the Grafters in.

Industry Versus Education.

In his dissent from our argument that industrial prosperity, rather than elementary education, should be given first place in our Porto Rican policy, a correspondent of THE SUN looked so far ahead that he lost sight of that which lies at his fcet. Our point of view includes both present and future.

The great mass of the people of Porto Rico are deplorably poor, wretchedly housed and clad, and insufficiently nourished. Underfed children are always poor scholars. This fact is recognized in such European countries as France, Germany, England, Italy, Belgium and Switzerland. In numerous municipalities in those countries many of the poor children are fed at the schools, because it has been seen that an ill nourished some other respects, also, the assembly body means a dull brain. An underfed child does not and cannot learn its lessons. The feeding of children known the declaration above quoted that withto be insufficiently fed at home is an estab-

lished custom in various schools in this country, and it is only a few weeks since the papers of New York gave considerable space to the question of feeding ili nourished pupils.

The pupils of to-day are the workers of to-morrow and the parents of the next generation. A good elementary education will do much to increase the industrial efficiency of a sound and healthy body. The education of underfed weaklings is to the education of well fed and robust children as the pouring of water into a cotton bag compared with pouring into a wooden bucket. The industrial efficiency of the next generation will depend upon the wholesome nourishment of the present generation. A good elementary education is an auxiliary influence. We admit all that can be said of the value and importance of such an education, but there remains the immediate and vital question of the means of livelihood for the parents of the children of to-day by which they can properly clothe and feed their children during their school years. The question is a large one and is not

susceptible of exhaustive consideration in a brief article. Two factors worthy of attention may be concisely stated: Fairly paid, continuous employment for parents would enable them to bear a burden of taxation which would make possible a wide extension of the school system. Unless increased taxation is made possible through the channels of industrial prosperity, school extension in Porto Rico must depend upon individual American philanthropy or upon an appropriation from the national treasury If the price of raw sugar falls to the level of three years ago. Porto Rico cannot even maintain the present system, which shows less than 15 per cent, of the children of school age as in actual daily attendance in the schools, for which nearly \$1,000,000 a year is being spent.

The other factor in the question of industry versus education as the remedy for Porto Rican ills does not immediately involve the question of education. It has to do with the political unrest and social discontent which are the inevitable fruitage of idleness and want.

The Czar's Concessions. To ascertain the precise purport of the concessions made by NICHOLAS II. to his people's demand for representative institutions we should disregard headlines and all unofficial interpretations and fix our eyes on the exact words of the imperial manifesto and of the only trustworthy commentary-namely, Count WITTE'S report, on which the Czar with his own hands inscribed the words "To be taken for guide." As we have both of these documents we can construe them for ourselves.

Let us begin by noting what we do not find in the manifesto. The Czar does not grant to his subjects what in English speaking countries we are accustomed to regard as the palladium of individual liberty; that is to say, he does not authorize the courts to issue a writ of habeas corpus. That is the one efficient method of assuring in practice the "inviolability of person" which the Czar vaguely promises and orders his Government to assure. Without the writ of habeas corpus that promise can be easily evaded, as it is evaded daily in the French republic. In the second place, the manifesto does not empower the national assembly about to be elected to frame a constitution, which among other fundamental things should define the relation of the Czar to the Govern ment, including, for example, the exercise of the veto power. It does not authorize the assembly to decide how the army and navy shall be controlled. It does not, in so many words, accept the principle of Ministerial accountability to the people's representatives. It does not assert the principle of universal suffrage, or even define how close an approach shall be made to it, as the basis of the State Duma or national assembly, now on the eve of being chosen; but merely invites those classes

of the population now completely de-

prived of the franchise—the classes

which have brought about the existing

strike-to participate in the coming

election, "so far as the limited time

before the convocation" of the assembly

shall permit. That is, the Ministers are

to decide as to any given city whether

and how far the present restrictions on

the suffrage may be modified. So much for the omissions, reservations and ambiguities in the text of the Czar's manifesto. Let us say frankly that they are fewer than might have been expected. The positive concessions made are broad and solid. In the hands of well meaning and resolute Ministers they may be made to serve as the foundations of a superstructure satisfactory to the advocates of constitutional government. By granting to his people the primary civil rightsfreedom of conscience; freedom of speech, which, of course, includes freedom of the press and freedom of association, which as obviously includes the right to hold meetings, private or public-the Czar has unchained the imponderable but almost irresistible force known as public opinion, which, so far as Russia's urban population is concerned, is likely to guide the exercise of the franchise, to influence Ministers, and to dominate the deliberations and acts of the national assembly when that body shall have met. We observe next that the State Duma or national assembly which presently will assemble is distinctly proclaimed a law making body. instead of the merely consultative body which originally it was designed to be This is evident from the "unchangeable rule" now formulated by the Czar, that henceforth "no law shall be enforceable without the approval of the State Duma." It is equally clear that in one capital respect the coming assembly is to be not only a law making but a constitution making body, for to it is left

the definition and regulation of the

franchise, or, as the manifesto puts it.

"the ultimate development of the prin-

ciple of the electoral right." That in

will be suffered to assume the functions

of a "constituent" or constitution making

body seems a reasonable inference from

out its approval no law shall be enforceable. It may even be argued that the assembly must be at liberty to define the fundamental relation of the executive

to the legislative power. We note finally that although the Czar refrains, as we have said, from accepting in so many words the principle of Ministerial accountability to the people's representatives, the language which he uses seems to indicate a willingness to let the national assembly assert powers resembling more nearly those of the British House of Commons than those of the Reichstag. For among the things as to which he declares his will "inflexible," and which he orders the Ministry headed by Count WITTE to carry out, is the establishment of an "unchangeable rule" that it shall be possible for the elected of the people to exercise real participation in the supervision of the legality of the acts" of the authorities appointed by the sovereign. Now the most efficient participation in the supervision of executive acts is assured to the British House of Commons by the principle of Ministerial accountability. It cannot, however, be denied that while that principle is not recognized in the German empire, a large measure of control over executive conduct may indirectly be exerted through the Reichstag by its power of giving or

withholding appropriations. On the whole, it cannot be denied that the rights granted in the Czar's manifesto go far beyond anything that NICHOLAS II was expected to concede, and are certain to be viewed by reactionists with exasperation and dismay Whether they will satisfy the Russian people depends upon the spirit in which Count WITTE proceeds to exercise the vast and elastic powers confided to him, and especially on the extent to which in St. Petersburg, Moscow and other great cities he removes forthwith the existing restrictions on the franchise.

Splitting for Jerome.

Tuesday of next week is election day It is the duty of every registered voter to go to the polls early in the day, get his ballot, enter the booth, make a cross (X) mark in the voting space in front of the name of WILLIAM TRAVERS JEROME make such other proper cross (X) marks on the ballot as he chooses, and then vote the ballot thus marked. First and foremost the good citizen must make the cross (X) mark in the voting space in front of Mr. JEROME's name. This should be done as soon as the ballot is unfolded and before any other mark is made on it. This year everything else is secondary to the cross (X) mark in the voting space in front of the name of WILLIAM TRAVERS JEROME.

The ballot which the voter casts mus not be torn, mutilated or defaced. On it must appear no mark except the cross (X) marks made by the voter in the proper places. If any erasure, any mark other than the cross (X) mark made in its appropriate place with a pencil having black lead appears in the ballot when it is opened by the inspectors it will not be counted.

Put a cross (X) mark in the voting space in front of the name of WILLIAM TRAVERS JEROME. Put a cross (X) mark in the circle under the emblem of the party of your choice. Fold the ballot as it was when handed to you. Hand it to the election officer. Then you will have done your duty; your vote will be counted and you will merit the name of free American citizen.

NICHOLAS may have saved his bacon BENJAMIN and CHARLES can't save theirs.

What's become of OSBORNE?

The result of the State census taken as of June 1, 1905, shows the population of Greater New York on that date to have peen 4,014,304.

If the professor of psychology in North western University is not misreported, he has given the world an ingenious and a plausible theory of the output of suburban song:

"Probably one reason Evanston produces mor poetry than any other Chicago suburb is because almost the entire male population are commuters on suburban trains, and the click of the car wheels tends to put their thoughts into metrical form Of course the literary atmosphere can be attributed to steam and wheels, but the form the effect takes easily may be traced to the rhythmical click, click of the wheels as the traveler comes and goes on the nilk trains.

Every commuter is a bard at heart. The rouble is that, weighed down by household purchases, he cannot always bring his literary baggage to market.

SCHOOL FOR VOTERS.

Notaries Public as Election Officers.

part of September I was appointed and qualified as a poil clerk for the coming election. Since that time I have been appointed and have qualified as a notary public for the county of New York. Can act as poll clerk or does one appointment nullify NEW YORK, Oct. 31.

It does not. You may hold both offices See Subdivision 1, Section II. of the Election

Splitting on Judiciary Candidates.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I want to vote for Judge Gildersleeve, but as I am a Republican I want also to vote for Mr. Addoms. Will you kindly tell me, through your columns, the surest and safest way to vote and have my

vote counted for both those estimable and accomplished gentlemen? record your vote is to make a cross (X) mark in the voting space in front of the name of each candidate for whom you wish to be counted. Make no cross (X) mark in any

A Double Split.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I wish t vote for Jerome, McClellan, and for the candidates for all other offices on the Republican ticket. Should still put the cross (X) mark in the Republican NEW YORK, Oct. 80.

Make a cross (X) mark in the voting space in front of the name of William Travers Jerome, another in the voting space in front of the name of George B. McClellan, and another in the circle under the Republican emblem. A ballot marked thus will be counted

The Result of the Mortgage Tax.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In reading over a mortgage to-day I found a stipulation re-quiring the mortgagor to pay back the mortgage tax. The interest was 6 per cent, and the mort gage tax 12 per cent., making 612 per cent, practically paid to the mortgagee for the use of the noncy. Why is the mortgage not usurious and E. L. CANFIELD.

THE CONQUERING JEROME:

The Watchword. VOTE FOR JEROME! is all the cry; VOTE FOR JEROME! is the reply.

These winged words are in the air; They flash upon us everywhere And gather fire the while they fly

So, if you wish to down this pair, VOTE FOR JEROME! Election Day is drawing nigh, When we must either do or die Let every honest man then dare To put the X below the square—

From Murphy they evoke a sigh.

Odell reads in them his good-by:

Osborne himself has told us why! VOTE FOR JEROME!

The People Must Awaken TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir: Jerome's fight is for the people's liberty; to "make good" here and now the ideals of our American government. His election will guarantee hat in so far as in him and his office lies; we, the People, will govern ourselves through ur chosen representatives who will, to the

utmost of their ability, do our will. If the people thoroughly awaken to the fact that it is Jerome for the People against the dictatorship of the Bosses, Jerome's majority will be overwhelming. But the whole people must awaken. Remember that the People are simply you and I and our neighbor. Are you alive to the clear meaning of this campaign; are you stirred with enthusiasm for the People's -your own-cause? If you are, ask yourself whether you can help in any way. Can you watch at the polls? Can you make cart tail speeches? Can you spare something from your money? Can you bring another man to help? If so, do it! For there is no wizardry in this election; i will not be won by shouting, but by work!

NEW YORK, Oct. 31. ONE OF THE PEOPLE

What Would Osborne Do? To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: While Tonsillitis Jimmy is pledging himself to us New Yorkers as to what he will do to the insurance grafters" when he sweeps Jerome ut of the District Attorney's office, will he ell us what he will do to the Boss grafters? We appreciate his views on the insurance people and their wicked lawyers as a thing of real value in this campaign, but we must know right now, before chucking him a ballot, what he is going to do about "Where did he get It," the great pale faced chief of Good fround, and his band. You are Big Medicine, Jimmy, sure enough;

but you must make good when you want us Manhattans to dance to your music. We may want mutualization in life insur ance, but we want it more in New York city government: The real kind of mutualization, Jimmy-of the people and for the people.

NEW YORK, Oct. 80. He Accuses Himself Out of His Own Mouth. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: On of the most attractive features of your paper in my opinion, has been the fairness with which you have treated all matters relating to the present political situation. Lately, however. I have noted on your part an un mistakable disposition to be unfair, in that on severely criticise and deride and decry the speeches and campaign methods of James W. Osborne, the Tammany candidate A. G. KELLEY. NEW YORK, Oct. 31.

An Exhortation From Ohio.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If it affairs, allow a Westerner to say that you owe it to the country at large to elect Jerome, just as a good example to our young men From this distance he appears to be made of the same sort of stuff as is "Georgia's BUCKEYE. CLEVELAND, Oct. 29.

Syracuse Joins in the Applause. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sire I am

delighted to see in your paper of to-day that Mr. Jerome offers a ray of hope to the people if only they will cast their vote for him. There is a ring of sincerity in his desire to bring to justice those implicated in the rotten methods of life insurance companies. Elect him, by all means. He is a man possessing the courage of his convictions, and

every conscientious man should vote for him. STRACUSE, Oct. 30.

E Pluribus Unum!

People, pulpit, platform, press -Rich and poor, and great and small -'Truth and justice! nothing less!" Is the firm demand of all. Party takes a second place. Freedom! is the public cry

And Jerome will win the race -Citizens, you have the voice-Yours to say what you will be-Yours to ballot for your choice,

Liberty or slavery! Party takes a second place, When it threatens peace and home. Take the Man who holds the mace, That's Jerome! JULIAN DURAND

Make It Really "Greater New York." TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: day has come in American politics, local, State and national, when the Bosses and graft must go: and the only way to get rid them is to begin at the local end.

the situation in New York city to-day. Let the work be done at this election, done theroughly, and New York will indeed be "Greater New York." It is "Greater New York" to-day, geographically and numerically, and it can be "Greater New York" politically and morally on November 8 if the people do their duty by reelecting Jerome on November 7.

Geographical and numerical greatness is all right, but political and moral greatness is more than "all right"—it is ideal.

Your trumpet call of yesterday is worth repeating: "The Bosses are on the run. Make skedaddle. Make it a rout. No confidence, no boasting till the last vote is counted. Clean out the crooks! Put Jerome on guard

At this crisis that call is worthy of a place in the centre of The Scn's first page. New York, Oct. 30. JCONOC JCONOCLAST.

Voting for Principle.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Mr. Jerome spoke the truth when he said last Saturday night: "When the time comes for a vote there is only one way in which the Amer ican people vote, if they are awake, and that

is for a principle." The history of our nation confirms that statement time and again, and particularly in recent years. In 1896, for instance, when the American people voted for the principles of sound money, again, in 1900, when they, and hundreds of thousands more of them, voted for the same principles, and still again. in 1904, when eight millions of American citi-

zens voted for Theodore Roosevelt.

To-day the question of voting for principle is before us in this city. William T. Jerome's candidacy is one of principle. He put it very simply on Saturday night, when he said: "If the Boss can be whipped - and I believe he can - see what it means to the young man. Now the young man who goes to Albany and votes right is approved by the good people at home; but up there he is left out at the next convention. The Bosses do it. This is the principle I am standing for—that the young man who serves the people will be taken care of by the people." And again: "Among the few things in which I believe, there is one in which my belief is firmest and strongest to-day. I believe in the people

American people." Mr. Jerome's principle will be indorsed by the votes of all who believe that honesty in political and judicial power is worth having. and that good work in office, by young men, particularly, should be rewarded and not AMERICAN.

THE BRONK, Oct. 80. \$10 to Back Up Sound Common Sense. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Herewith I enclose you my check for \$10 to help

elect Jerome, and I believe it will at the same time assist to bury Odell politically. I have no vote in New York city, but have in the State. I have taken your paper for many years and appreciate the good work you are

doing. FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 30.

\$10 From a Scientific Man in Boston. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Will the cause of Mr. Jerome's campaign. Boston, Oct. 30.

C. N. F.

Thank You, Mr. Parmelee. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Enclosed please find my check for \$10 for the William T. Jerome campaign fund. NEW YORK, Oct. 31. ROBERT M. PARMELEE.

For Jerome Only.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Please and here \$5 for Jerome campaign. If I could, I would send ten times as much. I am a stalwart Republican, from Frémont down. But that has nothing whatever to do with the vote I would certainly give Jerome if I had not unluckily lost it by returning too late from abroad.

As to Mayor-I cannot understand Mr. Cleveland's unqualified blanket indorsement of McClellan. Does he want Murphy and McGowan and Oakley and the whole evil gang that the Mayor heads and stands for indorsed and accredited and kept in power? God forbid! NEW YORK, Oct. 30.

\$10 From Mr. Cash.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Herewith please find my check for \$10 for the Jerome candidature fund. In acknowledging it kindly credit it to

NEW YORK, Oct. 31. His Heart in the Right Place. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir: Here is 75 cents for the Jerome campaign fund.

"Cash" contributes \$1,000 to THE SUN'S

LONG ISLANDER.

Jerome fund. To Help Jerome.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN - Sir: I shall not be home to vote this year, and am much interested in New York's welfare. Please do not mention my name if you ac knowledge the receipt of the enclosed \$5 for Jerome's fund.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Oct. 30.

Good for the Libman Club! To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: The Libman Club is pleased to forward another \$5 toward helping elect Mr. Jerome, sub-

scribed by Nathan Krauskopf. THE LIBMAN CLUB. 50 WEST 19TH STREET, New York, Oct. 31.

81 From Away Out in Arkansas. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am esirous of knowing what the temperature was on the streets of New York city on the 4th, 5th and 6th of August, 1905. I have the Weather Bureau's figures before me, but they, I understand, are taken from the top of some high building and do not reflect the condition that existed on the sidewalk. I thought this information and, being a subscriber, I

Enclosed please find \$1 in currency, a contribution from a Southwestern Democrat to Jerome's campaign fund. SAMUEL W. REYBURN.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 28. [The temperature in the streets hereabout the dates mentioned was, respectively. about a degree higher than at the elevation

at which the records were obtained.] Highest Type of Reformers.

From the Washington Star. There are reformers and reformers, but the Jerome type is the highest that has yet appeared in our affairs.

From the Chicago Tribune. It begins to look like a landslide for Jerome

Jerome's Chances Bright. From the Charleston Evening Post. bright. And that is greatly to the credit of

he people of New York.

Honest Men His Partisans. From the Duluth Herald. Since District Attorney Jerome of New York concluded to be his own party, it is to be hoped that there are enough honest men in New York to become his partisans and

Bosses Rebuked.

From the Lewiston Evening Journal. Never were the bad Bosses of both parties more effectually rebuked than in the necessary abandonment of their effort to divide the voters and defeat District Attorney

Fight for Political Liberty. From the Milwaukee Journal.

are tired of political rings and machines. They are determined to take the reins of government once more in their own hands. They are fighting again for political liberty. Deserves to Win.

From the Indianapolis News. Mr. Jerome deserves to win because he has

served his city faithfully and with high intelligence. Manhood Not at a Discount.

From the Denver Republican.

The campaign of Mr. Jerome is a proof that the people are waking up to some of the evils that have befallen us. It reveals that man-hood is not at a discount; that a man has only to stand on his own instincts, as Emerson says, and the huge world will at last come round to him Death Blow to Bossism

From the St. Louis Republic A Jerome victory will go far toward demon-strating the proposition that Bossism cannot

exist to any purpose in a politically wide-For Purification of Politics From the New Haven Register. Those of us who can neither vote nor con-

tribute to the Jerome fund can take it out in heartfelt prayer for his success upon the theory that his battle is our own.

Jerome has aroused the public to a sense of the iniquity of machine rule. He has shown the strength of popular sentiment when it is once awakened. His example proves to fearless men with clean official records that there is a better way to hold

Better Way Than Cringing to Bosses

their places than by cringing to the Bosses. Mayor McClellan Lauded.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir: I voted against McClellan and against Shepard, but this year shall vote for Mr. McClellan. I agree bad bill. His veto of the Civil Pension bill. which eventually would cost the city millions, was a courageous act. This bill would benefit chiefly Tammany sinecurists. This officeholding class as a consequence is vot-

ing against McClellan from selfish motives.

The Aldermen at their meeting on Tuesday appropriated \$50,000 for the Mayor to fight the secret signing of the gas bills by missioner Oakley. This shows that the Mayor does not indorse Oakley's acts on the gas bills. This is a courageous act of McClellan in trying to undo what his own appointee. Oakley, did. It is safe to say that Oakley will not be reappointed and it will be a warning to other Tammany commissioners to do J. H. LEON LAUSER. NEW YORK, Oct. 81.

DINNER TO GEORGE P. ROWELL. Friends Celebrate His Retirement From the Advertising Business.

George P. Rowell, the advertising agent, who is retiring from active business, was the guest of honor last night at a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria. Mr. Rowell bas disposed of his interest in the advertising agency which bore his name, but has retained his interest in Printers' Ink. He

was formerly president of the Sphinz Club. The dinner last night was given by nearly 200 of 'is friends and business associates. Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, a lifelong friend, presided. Among the guests were P. F. Collier, F. M. Doubleday, Robert Mitchell Floyd, Francis H. Leggett, James M. Munyon, Philip A. Conne and Charles H. Bayer.

The menu said of Mr. Rowell:
"He has lived 67 years and lived them
well. To be conscious of that, one need
but know his enemies. Some are in high places. That demonstrates the courage of the man. Nature has been kind to Rowell She has endowed him with a prolific mind, a retentive memory and a discreet optimism. They have served him well. His friends, they have served him better. Rowell has laid down his work. He has done with the burden of business. Yet his influence will gather strength with the years. Let us be profoundly grateful that he worked with us and for us—that he paved the way. Then, here is to Rowell. If for every man to whom he has extended a helping hand the Powers will grant him a year of life George P. Rowell will live forever."

Artemus Ward spoke of Mr. Rowell as the Sage of Spruce street; Frank Presbrey as the advertising agent; Frank B. Noyes as the publisher, and H. B. Harding as the medicine man. As Dean Emeritus Mr. Rowell spoke for himself. he has endowed him with a prolific mind.

CABINS, TOO, TO BE WATCHED. Coming Over First Class Won't Let in a Diseased Allen.

An alien cabin passenger who has trachoma was permitted recently to land at this port from the American liner New York. His wife and child came in the steerage of the same ship and were taken to Ellis Island. When the husband went to the island to claim them he was detained and he will

be deported with them.

The immigration officials, because of this incident, have decided to keep a sharper watch for alien cabin passengers who intend to settle in America, and hereafter they will be looked over just as particularly as folks in the second cabin. This duty devolves chiefly on the Marine Hospital surgeons stationed at the island who board the liners at Quarantine and come up the

bay in them Passengers with outward indications of disease will be detained, if they are aliens who intend to stay here, and will be subjected to inquisition.

THE SOCIALISTS

Spokesman of the Cult Explains Its Position in This Campaign. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: name of all that is fair to hear and fit to print

will you let one who is actually connected with the Socialist movement say a word in behalf of Socialism and the Socialist party? Was there ever an absurdity elevated to public issue that was not pronounced by its opponents to be genuine Socialism? Was there a fool or fakir who came to public view who was not dubbed a Socialist?

Protection espoused by the Republicans is Socialism: so the Democrats say. It matters not that the Socialists are strenuous opponents of a protective tariff. Free Trade as expounded by Henry George

say. It is of little avail that the Socialists

were and are opponents of Henry George's teachings. Anarchism is Socialism; so say the adhe rents of the present order. That the Socialists are fighting bitterly anarchism and anarchists in all countries counts for naught. Government tyranny is Socialism; so say

the anarchists. This in face of the fact thut Socialists are being shot and hanged, mur-dered, jailed and persecuted the world over for their rebellion against the tyranny of government. When the loud mouthed prophet of free oinage of silver was still rampant with his

fallacy, no one criticised and exposed its folly as consistently and as thoroughly as the Socialists did. In vain. Sixteen to one was rank Socialism. It seems that our capitalistic friends have Shrewd politicians are not slow in taking

advantage of this proverbial cowardice of

well filled purse, and shout Socialism! This never failed to bring our capitalists handsomely down. Comes the valiant Mr. Cockran and discovers Hearst's ideas to be Socialism pure and simple. Mr. Cockran ought to know Socialism when he sees it. For has he not discovered Socialism in the Republican policy? Has he not brought it to view in the Democratic principles? And now he reveals

it to us in Hearst's Municipal League. The Socialist party finds itself ill treated by Mr. Cockran. Would not he be kind enough to discover Socialism in the Socialist party? We could all then join hands and sing Hallelujah!

A Socialist has offered Mr. Cockran \$1,000 o participate in a debate against Socialism. Mr. Cockran has declined. The Socialists would be only too eager to discuss with Mr. Cockran the question of Socialism and Mu-nicipal Ownership as advocated by Hearst, and prove that, if all campaign claptrap is eliminated, Mr. Hearst will be found agreein all essentials with Mr. Cockran, Mr.

McClellan or Mr. Ivins, and disagreeing in

every essential with the Socialist party and

its candidate, Algernon Lee. The Socialists of this city are agreed that Mr. Hearst's platform is in its whole and every part capitalistic and anti-socialistic. No platform which fails to recognize the exist-ing struggle between the capitalist class and the working class can in any way be called socialistic. Mr. Hearst's platform does not recognize the class struggle. No platform which does not advocate the abolition of the class struggle, the abolition of both the capitalist class and the working class, and of the organization of an industrial cooperative commonwealth can be viewed as socialistic. Mr. Hearst's platform does not advocate this. It is not socialistic Socialism proclaims the interests of the capitalistic class and of the working class antagonistic and irreconcilable. Mr. Hearst's platform would advance the interests of both classes at the same time. This is antisocialistic. Mr. Hearst would serve the capitalist, the business man and the working

man. This is against Socialism. Socialism stands for the working class taking possession of the powers of government, for the purpose of overthrowing the capitalist system and doing away with the capitalist and business man. Mr. Hearst does not stand for this. He is against Socialism. These are all essentials and not indentals. And in all the essentials which Mr. Hearst advocates and which he opposes he is in perfect accord with Mr. Cockran, Mr. McClellan and Mr. Ivins, and in complete

NEW YORK, Oct. 30. HENRY L. SLOBODIN. Recipe for Happiness From the Apex Journal,

The happiest man in the world is the fellow who ias a good wife, six children and a good farm, with tobacco at 22 cents and cotton rising like the tide. These, above all, are the best and happiest on earth.

Good-by, Rube. From the Centralia Courier Rube Oglesby isn't to marry Miss Elizabeth Houts, the girl who nominated him for railroad commissioner last year, after all. That settles it

The three Fates had just met in conclave, "Yes," they proudly boasted, "we are the original

The Latest. Knicker-What became of Jones? Bocker-Committed cashiericide.

sewing circle

CHRYSANTHEMUMS ON SHOW.

Fine Display at the American Institute -Orchids Also on View.

The annual Chrysanthemum Show of the American Institute was opened last night in the Herald Square Auditorium. The floor space occupied by the exhibit this year covers more than two acres, and this result

is the selected product of more than 10,000 acres of cultivation. This exhibition always differs from chrysanthemum shows elsewhere in making its strongest feature the bush or standard plants and not the single blossoms dis-

played in vases. More than 200 varieties of the chrysanthemum are shown from the bush plants, seven feet in diameter, to the small plants that may be grown in pots. The orchid show is also uncommonly extensive and

show is also uncommonly extensive and beautiful this year.

One side of the main room is occupied by the bush and standard chrysanthemums exhibited by Richard Mortimer. They were grown by his gardener, C. D. Schaeffer, at Tuxedo, and form the most brilliant feature of the show. There are eight standards and seven bush plants exhibited, and this collection won seven first and three second prizes. One of these was won by what is regarded as the most beautiful plant in the exhibit. It is a Dr. Enquehardt bush more than seven feet in diameter and bearing 300 blossoms—at least that was and bearing 300 blossoms—at least that was all the gardener counted. He stopped then. The blossoms are a delicate mauve

then. The blosso shaded into pink. then. The blossoms are a delicate made shaded into pink.

Last year some of Mr. Mortimer's flowers were damaged in transportation. This year they arrived intact and it is possible to see this beautiful collection in its perfection. There are both bush and standard plants of Nellie Falconer. One standard is six feet in diameter and a standard over five feet high. This plant took a special prize. Other plants in the exhibit were a Nellie Pocket, with cream white reflex petals and a stem more than two feet long; a white Mrs. Trantor, both in standard and bush form; some exquisite Mrs. Coombs flowers in the palest shades of rose, and the deep

form; some exquisite Mrs. Coombs nowers in the palest shades of rose, and the deep pink T. Carrington, which will need another week to bring it into full bloom.

Another wonderful bush plant not yet in full flower is a William Duckam, more than 3 yen feet across and bearing more than 200 buds. than 200 buds COL. EDWARDS RESIGNS.

Gives Up His Post With the Isthmian Canal Commission. WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 .- At a meeting of the Isthmian Canal Commission yesterday the resignation of Col. Clarence R. Edwards, chief of the offices of administration of the Isthmian Canal Commission, was accepted. The reasons for the resignation are not made public, but it is understood that Col. Edwards, after establishing the administrative bureau of the canal commission, found that he had his hands full attending to the Philippines, Santo Domingo and the

other big matters intrusted to his care as chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs. It was intended that the matter be kept secret for some days and then an announcement would be made on the Isthmus by Secretary Taft. This method was decided on at Col. Edwards's request. Col. Edwards is now on his way to Panama with the Taft party, and no one here seems to know just why he asked for the adoption of the rather peculiar method of making an announcement. The resignation was tendered about ten days ago, but the few who knew of it commission, heid at the home of Chairman Shonts.

s said to be Socialism; so the Republicans The commission vesterday conferred upon James Bishop, hitherto designated as executive secretary of the commission, the full title of secretary. Whether Mr. Bishop receives an increase of salary is not made public. Col. Edwards will retain his post as chief

Col. Edwards will retain his post as chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department. Since the reorganization of the canal commission Col. Edwards has filled a dual caracity, dividing his time between the offices of the Commission and those of the Bureau of Insular Affairs. By resigning his position in connection with the canal commission Col. Edwards loses an annuity of \$2,250.

Rumors are prevalent here to-day that

Rumors are prevalent here to-day that Col. Edwards resigned because he was dissatisfied with his position in the canal com-mission. No one can be found, however, mission. No one can be found, however, to confirm these statements, and the officials the canal commission offices say Col Edwards thought he had all he could do to look after the work of the Bureau of Insular

Affairs. MUSICAL INSTITUTE OPENS Plans of the New School Built on the Lock

Foundation. The formal opening exercises of the Institute of Musical Art, founded by Janes Loeb in memory of his mother, were held vesterday afternoon at the institute, theold Lenox mansion, at Twelfth street and Hfth avenue. Mr. Loeb gave \$500,000 to found the institute.

The hall, which at one time housed the

Lenox Library, was crowded. Besides the musical programme by the Society of Musical Art there were addresses by Fank Damrosch, director of the school; Wooirow Wilson, president of Princeton, and Dr. Felix Adler.

"This school" said Mr. Damrosch After "This school," said Mr. Damrosch, after the opening remarks by C. C. Cuyler, resident of the board of trustees, "was planed on a broad educational basis. The nusion a broad educational basis. The flusi-cian must also be developed mentally/mor-ally and physically. This school is not a place at which music lessons are sold. Students place themselves absolutly in our hands, and the course is prescried for them according to their needs. W want

them according to their needs. Want to train musicians who are proudof the nobility of their art. Upon these terms 350 splendid students are enrolled and 150 were not accepted."

President Wilson, the next speake said:

"The advantage of an institute ke this is that it is another step in the direction of details in the Acceptance." developing the American's power dexpression. I am afraid we are in so great hurry to do something that we slur deils and leave the thing in the rough. Aerica is full of what is ideal, but she cann release

it; she is speechless with the thin she in-tends to do." Dr. Felix Adler, who followed resident Wilson, said in part:
"I find myself in great sympthy with Mr. Damrosch's plans to make is a culture institution to train men wh through music, will become better mer A man ought to get his whole educati through the thing he is most interested i I think it is a loss to America to send our an abroad in their plastic age to absorb the pirations of other countries. I differ with rof. Wilson. I hold we have a national pirit, but we can be a recommendation of the countries of the recommendation of the countries.

we can't expect to express it wh we send our young people to Berlin." CHANGES IN THE SCOOLS Urged by Mrs. Ford in Pam et Issued by the Comptroller

A printed pamphlet of eight wo pages issued yesterday by Comptroll Frout, and prepared by Mrs. Mathilde ffin Ford, urges that many changes she be made in the courses now taught the public schools, and in the system promotion and classification of children he report states that there are too my principals and assistant principals fone number of teachers employed and it the only way to oure the defects whims. Coffin found in the schools is to e publicity to the affairs of the Department of Education. The greater part of contents of the pamphlet have been dished from time to time when Mrs. Connade special reports to the Comptroller

Money for S. I. Taberculosispital Voted. The Board of Aldermer proved yesterday the appropriation the Board of Estimate of \$800,000 for a tyculosis hospi-Declaring a bit of gossip was too killing for anything. Atropos cut off a thread. tal to be established on Stallsland. Other appropriations sanctionedre \$115,000 for a municipal lodging he \$300,000 for Pelham Bay bridge anc 00,000 for the Manhattan terminal of Winsburg Bridge.